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	, ,
9	Attorneys for Defendant
	HOME DEPOT U.S.A., INC.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

Plaintiff,

v.

HOME DEPOT, U.S.A., INC., a Delaware corporation doing business in California and DOES 1-25

Defendants.

CASE NO. C 07 3520 PJH

(San Mateo County Superior Court Case No. CIV 463295)

DECLARATION OF JAMES T. CONLEY RE:

- (1) SERVICE OF NOTICE OF REMOVAL UPON PLAINTIFF
- (2) FILING OF NOTICE OF REMOVAL AND NOTICE TO PLAINTIFF IN SAN MATEO COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT
- (3) FILING OF PROOFS OF SERVICE

Date Action Filed: May 25, 2007

Trial Date: None set

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I,	James	Т.	Conley,	declare	as	follows:
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1. I am an attorney duly licensed to practice before this Court and before all of the courts of the State of California, and I am an associate at the law firm of Payne & Fears LLP, counsel of record for defendant Home Depot U.S.A., Inc. (erroneously sued as "The Home Depot, Inc.") (hereinafter "Defendant") in this action. I have personal knowledge of the matters set forth in this declaration and, if called as a witness, could and would testify competently thereto.

2. On July 5, 2007, I caused Defendant's Petition and Notice of Removal of Civil Action under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1332 and 1441(b) (the "Notice of Removal") to be filed in this Court. On July 5, 2007, after filing the Notice of Removal in this Court, I caused Defendant's Notice to Clerk of the San Mateo County Superior Court of Removal of Civil Action to United States District Court for the Northern District of California (the "Notice to Clerk") to be filed in the San Mateo County Superior Court, where this action had been pending. A copy of the Notice of Removal was attached as Exhibit "A" to the Notice to Clerk. A true and correct copy of the Notice to Clerk, file-stamped by the San Mateo County Superior Court, is attached as Exhibit "A" hereto.

- 3. Attached hereto as Exhibit "B" is the Notice to Plaintiff of Removal of Civil Action to United States District Court for the Northern District of California.
- Attached hereto as Exhibit "C" is a Proof of Service of the Notice of 4. Removal upon Plaintiff.
- 5. Attached hereto as Exhibit "D" is a Proof of Service of the Notice to Clerk upon Plaintiff.

6. Attached hereto as Exhibit "E" is a Proof of Service of the Notice to Plaintiff upon Plaintiff.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct, and that this declaration was executed in San Francisco, California on July 5, 2007.

JAMES T. CONLEY

361523.1

EXHIBIT A

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Attorneys for Defendant HOME DEPOT U.S.A., INC.

ENDORSED FILED SAN MATEO GOUNTY

JUL - 6 2007

Clerk of the Superior Court

By _____F. MORNEAU

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

COUNTY OF SAN MATEO

RICK HUERTA,

Plaintiff.

v.

HOME DEPOT, U.S.A., INC., a Delaware corporation doing business in California and DOES 1-25

Defendants.

CASE NO. CIV 463295

NOTICE TO CLERK OF THE SAN MATEO COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT OF REMOVAL OF CIVIL ACTION TO UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

Date Action Filed: May 25, 2007 Trial Date: None set

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Exhibit A, Pg. 2

ONE EMBARCADERO CENTER, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94

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TO THE CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN MATEO:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on July 5, 2007, defendant Home Depot U.S.A., Inc. (erroneously sued as "The Home Depot") filed in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California their Petition and Notice of Removal of Civil Action. Copies of the Petition and Notice and related documents are attached as Exhibit "A" for filing with the San Mateo County Superior Court.

DATED: July 5, 2007

PAYNE & FEARS LLP

JAMES T. CONLEY

Attorneys for Defendant HOME DEPOT U.S.A., INC.

Exhibit A, Pg. 3

COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

Case No.

EXHIBIT A

Document 4

Case 3:07-cv-03520-PJH

PETITION AND NOTICE OF REMOVAL

Filed 07/09/2007

Case No.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW ONE EMBARCADERO CENTER, SUITE 2300 SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94111

JURISDICTION

1. This Court has jurisdiction over this action because complete diversity exists under 28 U.S.C. § 1332 and 28 U.S.C. § 1441(b). Defendant Home Depot is a Delaware corporation with its principal places of business in Atlanta, Georgia. Home Depot is informed and believes that Plaintiff Rick Huerta (hereinafter "Plaintiff") resides in the State of California. Accordingly, Home Depot seeks to remove this action as detailed below.

INTRADISTRICT ASSIGNMENT

2. This matter should be assigned to the San Francisco Division of the United States District Court for the Northern District of California because a substantial part of the events or omissions which give rise to the claim occurred in San Mateo County. Civil L.R. 3-2(c), (d).

THE STATE COURT ACTION

- and On or about May 25, 2007, Plaintiff filed an action against Home Depot entitled "RICK HUERTA, Plaintiff vs. HOME DEPOT U.S.A. INC., a Delaware Corporation doing business in California, and DOES 1-25, Defendants" in the San Mateo County Superior Court, Case Number CIV 463295 (the "State Court Action"). On or about June 9, 2007, Home Depot first learned of the State Court Action when its legal department received notification from Corporation Service Company ("CSC") that it had accepted personal service of the Complaint on Home Depot's behalf. A true and correct copy of the Complaint is attached as Exhibit "A" hereto.
- 4. On July 5, 2007, Home Depot timely filed and served its Answer to Plaintiff's Complaint in the San Mateo County Superior Court. A true and correct copy of Home Depot's Answer is attached as Exhibit "B" hereto.

Exhibit A, Pg. 7

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5. The documents attached hereto as Exhibits "A" through "B" constitute the pleadings, process and orders served upon or by Home Depot in the State Court Action.

COMPLETE DIVERSITY EXISTS BETWEEN THE PARTIES

- 6. Home Depot is informed and believes that Plaintiff is a citizen of the State of California and was a citizen of the State of California at the time of the filing of the Complaint.
 - Home Depot was incorporated in the State of Delaware. 7.
- 8. Home Depot's principal place of business is in the State of Georgia. Home Depot is one of the leading retailers in the home-improvement industry and operates warehousestyle stores throughout the United States. As a national corporation that conducts business in 49 of 50 states. Home Depot's business activities do not substantially predominate in a single state by virtue of doing more business in that state. Arellano v. Home Depot U.S.A., Inc., 245 F. Supp. 2d 1102, 1107 (S.D. Cal. 2003)(denying motion to remand, holding that Home Depot was a citizen of Delaware (state of incorporation) and Georgia (principal place of business), and complete diversity of citizenship existed between it and plaintiff, a California citizen). Accordingly, Home Depot does not perform a "substantial predominance" of corporate operations in any single state. See Montrose Chemical v. American Motorists Ins. Co., 117 F.3d 1128, 1134 (9th Cir. 1997) (holding that a corporation's principal place of business is the state in which it performs a substantial predominance of its corporate operations and, when no state contains a substantial predominance of the corporation's business activities, then the corporation's principal place of business is the state in which the corporation performs its executive and administrative functions). Home Depot performs the vast majority of its executive and administrative functions at its corporate headquarters located in Atlanta, Georgia.

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- 9. If a party is a corporation, it is a citizen of both its state of incorporation and the state where it has its principal place of business. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(c)(1). Accordingly, Home Depot is (and was at the time of filing of the Complaint) a citizen of the States of Delaware and Georgia.
- 10. Complete diversity among the parties exists because Plaintiff is a citizen of the State of California, Home Depot is a citizen of the States of Delaware and Georgia.

THE AMOUNT IN CONTROVERSY EXCEEDS THE JURISDICTIONAL MINIMUM

- This Court's jurisdictional minimum, an amount in controversy in excess of 11. \$75,000, was satisfied at the time of the filing of this action, and still is satisfied, by the facts set forth herein and more specifically described below. Home Depot discusses below the allegations in Plaintiff's Complaint that are the subject of this matter solely to demonstrate that the amount in controversy in this matter exceeds \$75,000.00. In doing so, Home Depot does not admit that Plaintiff is entitled to these damages or that Plaintiff will be able to recover on any of his theories.
- The Court may, for removal purposes, look to the removal papers for 12. underlying facts establishing the jurisdictional limit. (Gaus v. Miles, Inc., 980 F.2d 564, 566 (9th Cir. 1992).) Here, Plaintiff has pled (albeit speciously) for the recovery of punitive damages. (See Complaint, Prayer, 5.) "Where both actual and punitive damages are recoverable under a complaint each must be considered to the extent claimed in determining jurisdictional amount." (Bell vs. Preferred Life Assurance Society, 320 U.S. 238, 240, 64 S.Ct. 5, 88 L.Ed. 15 (1943).) Finally (and again, speciously), Plaintiff has pled for the recover of attorneys' fees that he allegedly will incur as a result of Home Depot's alleged conduct. (See Complaint, Prayer, 8.) If attorneys' fees are potentially recoverable by Plaintiff, the fee claim is included in determining the amount in controversy. (Goldberg v. CPC Int'l, Inc., 678 F.2d 1365, 1367 (9th Cir. 1982).) Therefore it is factually apparent from the body of the Complaint that the claim exceeds the

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jurisdictional amount. (See White v. FCI USA, Inc., 319 F.3d 672, 674 (5th Cir. 2003) (Removal upheld in wrongful termination case where, despite the fact that the Complaint failed to specify damages sought, "lengthy list of compensatory and punitive damages" and claim for attorneys' fees made it facially apparent that amount in controversy exceeded \$75,000).)

As demonstrated above, numerous cumulative and alternative bases exist to 13. establish that the damages sought by Plaintiff exceed the Court's jurisdictional minimum. As the alleged damages far exceed this Court's jurisdictional limit and as the parties are of diverse citizenship, removal is proper.

REMOVAL IS TIMELY

14. This action is being removed within 30 days of the point at which Home Depot was served with the "initial pleading" setting forth Plaintiff's claims for relief. 28 U.S.C. § 1446(b). Plaintiff's Complaint was served on June 9, 2007. Accordingly, Home Depot is removing this action in a timely manner.

CONCLUSION

Because this civil action is between citizens of different states and the matter in controversy exceeds \$75,000, exclusive of interests and costs, this Court has original jurisdiction over it, and Home Depot may remove it to this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1332 and 1441(b). Home Depot respectfully requests that this Court exercise its removal jurisdiction over this action. DATED: July 5, 2007

PAYNE & FEARS LLP

Ву

JAMES T. CONLEY

Attorneys for Defendant HOME DEPOT U.S.A., INC.

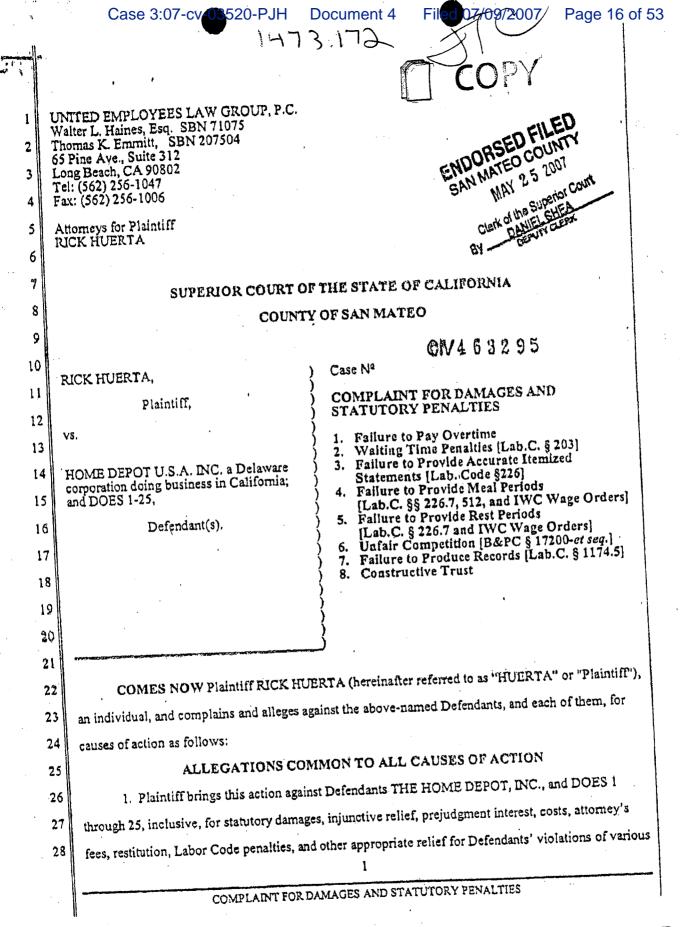
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Exhibit A, Pg. 11

EXHIBIT A



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sections of the California Labor Code, Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Orders, and Business & Professions Code §§ 17200-et seq. Jurisdiction is proper in this Court because alleged damages exceed \$25,000.00 and Plaintiff seeks a permanent injunction according to Code of Civil Procedure § 580(b)(2). 2. At all times mentioned herein, Plaintiff HUERTA was a resident of SAN MATEO County, State of California. HUERTA is a former employee of Defendants, and each of them.

- 3. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on that basis allege, that at all times mentioned herein, Defendant THE HOME DEPOT, INC. (hereinaster referred to as "HOME DEPOT" individually, or collectively as "Defendants") was and is a business corporation with its principal place of business located at 2 COLMA BLVD., COLMA, CA 94014, in the County of SAN MATEO, State 4. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that Defendants, of California. directly employed or exercised control over Plaintiff's wages, hours, and/or working conditions; it failed and refused to pay, among other things, overtime compensation; it paid Plaintiff without accurate itemized wage statements; and it failed to authorize and/or permit rest periods and uninterrupted meal periods pursuant to Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512, and all IWC Wage Orders applicable to Plaintiff's industry and occupation.
 - 5. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges, that at all times relevant herein, Defendant HOME DEPOT and some of DOES 1 through 25 named herein, whether in their individual capacity or as a "Doe" Defendant, was at all times relevant to each Plaintiff's claims herein the agent, employee, servant, master, and/or employer of each and every other Defendant, however named, and in doing the things herein alleged, were acting within the course and scope of such agency or employment, and with the approval and ratification of each of the other Defendants.
 - 6. Plaintiff is ignorant of the true names and capacities of defendants sued herein as DOES 1 through 25, inclusive, and therefore sues said Defendants by such fictitious names and capacities. Plaintiff will amend this complaint to show said Defendants' true names and capacities when they have been ascertained. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon allege that at all times relevant, each of said fictitiously named DOE defendants, was a business entity or individual person who owned, controlled, or managed the business for which Plaintiff worked, and/or who directly or indirectly exercised operational control over Plaintiff's wages, hours, and working conditions. Plaintiff further

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alleges that each and every one of said Dos Defendants held ownership, officer, director and/or executive positions with the remaining Defendants, and acted on behalf of the remaining Defendants, which included decision-making responsibility for, and establishment of, illegal payroll practices and policies for Defendants which have damaged Plaintiff in individual and separate amounts. Thus, all Defendants herein, whether named in this Complaint or named as DOES 1 through 25, were and are "employers" as a matter of law, and each is individually liable on all causes of action alleged herein.

- 7. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that each and every Defendant herein is, and at all times relevant hereto was, a person, corporation or other business entity existing and operating within the confines of the State of California, and thus subject to the jurisdiction of the California courts by reason of "minimum contacts" in California, and/or by purposeful availment of the California market for labor of the kind provided by Plaintiff, and did transact and conduct business in the State of California, and are thus subject to the jurisdiction of all laws, regulations and court decisions rendered by the State of California. Specifically, Defendants, and each of them, DOES 1 through 25, maintain offices, operate businesses, employ persons, conduct business in, and pay employees by illegal payroll practices and policies in the County of SAN MATEO.
 - 8. Plaintiff is further informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that each and every Defendant herein aided and assisted the other Defendants in committing the wrongful acts alleged herein, and that Plaintiff's damages were proximately caused by each and every Defendant herein.
 - 9. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that at all times herein mentioned, each of the Doe Defendants herein was in some fashion, by contract or otherwise, the successor, assign, joint venturer, co-venturer, indemnitor, guarantor, partner or third-party beneficiary of one or more of the remaining Defendants, and all times relevant to Plaintiff's claim alleged herein, was acting within that capacity. Plaintiff further alleges that each and every Desendant to some degree and extent wrongfully received and/or wrongfully benefitted from the flow of assets from the other Defendants, to the detriment of Plaintiff, and each of them, the rightful owners of the pay denied them, and that such equities exist to merit this Court imposing restrictive orders, including without limitation a constructive trust on such assets in the control of Defendants, or any of them, or their agents or anyone acting on their behalf, as Plaintiff may trace to the wrongful recipient(s) and/or beneficiary(ies) of said funds.

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- 10. As a direct and proximate result of the unlawful acts of Defendants, Plaintiff has suffered and continues to suffer from loss of earnings in amounts as yet unascertained, but subject to proof at trial.
- 11. HUERTA was employed as an Assistant Manager and Co-Manager with Defendants, and each of them, continuously from on or about JUNE 19, 1999 until on or about JULY 21, 2005. HUERTA's principal job duties consisted of setting up merchandise displays, stocking and restocking inventory, handling shipping and receiving, and uploading merchandise.
- 12. At all times relevant herein, Plaintiff was entitled to an hourly rate of pay of approximately \$30.29 - \$33.65 per hour.
- 13. Under Wage Orders established by the Department of Labor Standards and Enforcement ("D.L.S.E."), HUERTA does not qualify as an "exempt employee", and therefore, his employment is subject to all appropriate laws with respect to a non-exempt employee who is entitled to an hourly wage and therefore, also entitled to overtime wages.
- 14. HUERTA routinely worked in excess of eight (8) hours per day and forty (40) hours per week, all without receiving proper wages, any overtime or double-time pay.
- 15. HUERTA was consistently paid incorrectly by Defendants, because they failed to pay HUERTA his proper wages, for all hours worked, and for all applicable overtime hours to which he was entitled.
- 16. At all times relevant herein, the Industrial Welfare Commission ("IWC") Wage Orders, as amended (8 Cal.Code Regs.§ 11050), applied to wages, hours, and working conditions of all persons such as Plaintiff, and all of Plaintiff's co-workers employed by Defendants, and each of them.
- 17. As a general rule, Defendants routinely denied Plaintiff herein a ten (10) minute rest break in the morning, and a ten (10) minute rest break in the afternoon, and/or a rest or meal break for every four (4) hours Plaintiff worked.
- 18. As a general rule, Plaintiff was prevented from taking a thirty (30) minute meal break after working for over five (5) hours, and/or again after working over ten (10) hours in the same day, contravening provisions of the Labor Code.
 - 19. Throughout HUERTA's employment, Defendants and each of them failed to provide

20. On MARCH 30, 2007, Plaintiff by certified mail served notice of the violations alleged in this complaint, in the manner required by Labor Code § 2699.3, on the California Labor & Workforce Development Agency, 801 K Street, Suite 2101, Sacramento, CA 95814 (hereinafter the "LABOR BOARD." Said notice was also served by certified mail on Defendants, at Defendants' last known address(es). Upon the expiration of thirty-three (33) days or more following the sending of the notice, and neither of the Plaintiff herein, nor Plaintiff's counsel having received notice from the LABOR BOARD that said agency was accepting Plaintiff's claim for prosecution, Plaintiff alleges the right to proceed with all remedies provided by law, including in addition to any compensatory damages awarded on Plaintiff's complaint herein, any and all statutory penalties which are collectible by Plaintiff under the provisions of Labor Code §§ 2698-2699.5, commonly known as the Labor Code Private Altomoy General Act of 2004,

CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

(Failure to Pay Overtime - Against All Defendants)

- 21. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference under this cause of action each and every allegation made in each and every paragraph hereinabove, as if fully set forth hereunder.
- 22. Pursuant to Labor Code §§ 510, 558, 1194, and related statutes, and also pursuant to all IWC Wage Orders applicable to Plaintiff's industry and occupation, Defendants were required to compensate Plaintiff for all overtime actually worked, at the rate of one and one-half (1 1/2) times the regular rate of pay for hours worked in excess of forty (40) hours per week.
- 23. Pursuant to Labor Code §§ 510, 558, 1194, and related statutes, and also pursuant to all IWC Wage Orders applicable to Plaintiff's industry and occupation, beginning on JUNE 19, 1999, and continuing until the date Plaintiff ceased to be employed by Defendants, or any of them, Defendants and each of them were required to compensate Plaintiff for all overtime actually worked, which is calculated according to law for all hours worked in excess of eight (8) hours per day, 40 hours per week

COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES AND STATUTORY PENALTIES

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or on specific days of the week, as shall be shown at the time of trial.

- 24. Plaintiff was a nonexempt employee entitled to the protections of the California Labor Code, and all IWC Wage Orders applicable to Plaintiff's industry and occupation. During the course of HUERTA's employment, Defendants, and each of them, failed to compensate Plaintiff HUERTA for overtime hours worked in excess of eight (8) hours per day and/or forty (40) hours per week and double-time hours for hours worked in excess of twelve (12) hours per day, as required under the aforementioned labor regulations.
- 25. Beginning on or about JUNE 19, 1999, pursuant to Labor Code §§ 260, 510, 1194, and 1198, and all IWC Wage Orders applicable to Plaintiff's industry and occupation, Defendants were required to compensate Plaintiff with premium pay for all overtime work performed, for hours worked in excess of eight (8) per day and/or forty (40) hours per week and for the first eight (8) hours on the seventh (7th) consecutive day of any work week, and double time after twelve (12) hours in any single workday and/or after eight (8) hours on the seventh (7th) consecutive day of any work week.
- 26. At all times relevant herein, Labor Code § 1194(a) provided that an employee, in the position of HUERTA, who had not been paid overtime compensation could recover the unpaid balance of the full amount of overtime wages due, including interest thereon, together with reasonable attorney's fees and costs of suit.
- 27. Within the last four (4) years preceding the filing of this complaint, Defendants have employed Plaintiff HUERTA as an Assistant Manager and Co-Manager.
- 28. Throughout Plaintiff's respective employment, Defendants have failed and refused to pay and properly calculate overtime compensation to Plaintiff as required by law.
- 29. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' willful, knowing, and intentional failure to pay evertime wages, HUERTA has suffered and continues to suffer wage losses in a sum according to proof.
- 30. Plaintiff has incurred and continue(s) to incur legal expenses and atterney's fees. Plaintiff is entitled to legal expenses and attorney's fees pursuant to California Labor Code §1194(a), in sums according to proof.

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SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

(Waiting Time Penalties - Cal. Lab. Code §§ 203 et seq. - Against All Defendants)

- 31. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference under this cause of action each and every allegation made in each and every paragraph hereinabove, as if fully set forth hereunder.
- 32. Plaintiff HUERTA ceased being employed by Defendants, on or about JULY 21, 2005, whereby all monies owed must be paid, pursuant to statute (Labor Code §§201(a) and 227.3), to HUERTA within the time prescribed by law.
- 33. To date, Plaintiff HUERTA has still not been paid in full for, but not limited to: wages owed, overtime or double-time owed.
 - 34. Defendants have willfully failed to pay Plaintiff all monies owed to Plaintiff.
- 35. As a result of these failures to pay, Plaintiff is individually entitled to waiting time penalties pursuant to Labor Code § 203, for a period of thirty (30) days.
- 36. Plaintiff have each incurred, and continue to incur, legal expenses and attorney's fees.

 Plaintiff are entitled to legal expenses and attorney's fees, pursuant to Labor Code §218.5, in a sum according to proof.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

(For Violation of Labor Code § 226 - Failure to Provide Accurate Itemized Statements

Against All Defendants)

- 37. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference under this cause of action each and every allegation made in each and every paragraph hereinabove, as if fully set forth hereunder.
- 38. At all times relevant herein, Defendants violated Labor Code § 226, in that Defendants failed to properly and accurately itemize the number of hours worked by Plaintiff at the effective regular rates of pay and the effective overtime rates of pay.
- 39. Defendants and each of them, knowingly and intentionally failed to comply with Labor Code § 226, causing damages to Plaintiff. These damages, including but limited to costs expended calculating the true hours worked and the amount of employment taxes which were not properly paid to state and federal tax authorities, are difficult to estimate. Therefore, Plaintiff elects to recover liquidated

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COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES AND STATUTORY PENALTIES

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damages of \$50.00 for the initial pay period in which the violation occurred, and \$100.00 for easit violation in subsequent pay periods pursuant to the Labor Code § 226, in an amount according to proof at the time of trial (but in no event more than \$4,000.00 for each respective Plaintiff herein) plus reasonable attorney's fees and costs pursuant to Labor Code § 226(g).

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Compensation for Required Meal Periods Not Provided - Lab. Code §§ 226.7, 512, and IWC Wage Orders - Against Ali Defendants)

- 40. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference under this cause of action each and every allegation made in each and every paragraph hereinabove, as if fully set forth hereunder.
- 41. Labor Code § 512, and all IWC Wage Orders applicable to Plaintiff's industry and occupation, generally require an employer to provide employees a meal period of not less than 30 uninterrupted minutes for every five hours worked.
- 42. Plaintiff alleges on information and belief that Defendants and each of them violated Labor Code § 512, and all IWC Wage Orders applicable to Plaintiff's industry and occupation, by failing to provide Plaintiff the requisite 30-minute meal periods required by law throughout Plaintiff's respective employment.
- 43. Plaintiff alleges on information and belief that Defendants further violated Labor Code § 226.7, all IWC Wage Orders applicable to Plaintiff's industry and occupation, by failing to pay one hour of compensation at Plaintiff's regular rate of pay for each work day that the meal period was not provided, in amounts to be shown at the time of trial but believed to be in excess of \$2500.00. This amount is still owed and unpaid.

07/09/2007

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FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Compensation For Required Rest Periods Not Provided - Cal. Lab. Code §§ 226.7 and IWC Wage Orders - Against All Defendants)

- 44. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference under this cause of action each and every allegation made in each and every paragraph hereinabove, as if fully set forth hereunder.
- 45. Pursuant to Labor Code § 226.7, and all IWC Wage Orders applicable to Plaintiff's industry and occupation. Defendants were required to authorize and permit employees, such as Plaintiff herein, to take rest periods, based upon the total hours worked at a rate of ten (10) minutes net rest time per four (4) hours or major fraction thereof, with no deduction from wages.
- 46. Defendants failed and refused to authorize and permit Plaintiff to take ten (10) minute rest periods for every four (4) hours worked, or major fraction thereof, in violation of Labor Code § 226.7, and all IWC Wage Orders applicable to Plaintiff's industry and occupation.
- 47. Defendants further violated Labor Code § 226.7, all IWC Wage Orders applicable to Plaintiff's industry and occupation, by failing to pay Plaintiff according to law, in amounts according to proof at the time of trial, which amount remain owing and unpaid.

SINTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(For Unfair Competition In Violation of Unfair Business Practices - Business & Professions Code §§ 17200-ct seq. - By Plaintiff Acting Each Individually, and also For the Interests of the General Public - Against All Defendants)

- 48. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference under this cause of action each and every allegation made in each and every paragraph hereinabove, as if fully set forth hereunder.
- 49. California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200-et seq. prohibit acts of unfair competition, which includes any "unlawful and unfair business practices."
- 50. Defendants' and each of their conduct, as alleged herein, has been and continues to be unfair, unlawful, and deleterious to Plaintiff herein, and to the general public. Plaintiff hereby sceks to enforce important rights affecting the public interest within the meaning of Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5. Plaintiff is a "person" within the meaning of the Business & Professions Code § 17204, and

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thus possesses standing to bring this suit for injunctive relief and restitution.

- 51. It is the policy of this State to enforce minimum labor standards, to ensure that employees are not required or permitted to work under substandard and unlawful conditions, and to protect those employers who comply with the law from losing competitive advantage to other employers who fail to comply with labor standards and requirements.
- 52. Through the conduct alleged herein, Defendants acted contrary to these public policies and have engaged in unlawful and/or unfair business practices in violation of Business & Professions Code §§ 17200 et. seq., depriving Plaintiff herein, and other employees similarly situated, of the rights, benefits, and privileges guaranteed to employees under California law.
- 53. Defendants, and each of them, regularly and routinely violated the following statutes and regulations with respect to Plaintiff herein, and other employees similarly situated: Labor Code §§ 510 and 1194, and all IWC Wage Orders applicable to Plaintiff's industry and occupation (failure to pay overtime pay); Labor Code § 226 (failing to provide accurate wage statements to employees at the time of payment); and/or Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512, and/or all IWC Wage Orders applicable to Plaintiff's industry and occupation (failure to provide rest and meal periods).
- 54. By engaging in theses business practices, which are unfair business practices within the meaning of Business & Professions Code §§ 17200-et. seq., Defendants harmed Plaintiff herein, and also similarly situated employees, and thus by that design and plan gained an unfair competitive edge in the marketplace.
- 55. Under Business & Professions Code § 17203, Plaintiff is entitled to obtain restitution of these funds on behalf of him/herself and other employees similarly affected by Defendants' unfair business practices as enumerated herein.
- 56. Pursuant to Business & Professions Code § 17203, injunctive relief is necessary to prevent Defendants from continuing to engage in the unfair business practices as alleged herein. Plaintiff is informed and believes that Defendants, and persons acting in concert with them, have committed and will continue to commit the above unlawful acts unless restrained or enjoined by this Court. Unless the relief prayed for below is granted, a multiplicity of actions will result. Plaintiff and other interested persons have no plain, speedy, or adequate remedy at law, in that pecuniary compensation would not

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afford adequate and complete reliaf. The above-described acts will cause great and irreparable damage to Plaintiff and other interested persons, unless Defendants are restrained from committing further illogal acts.

57. Plaintiff's success in this action will result in the enforcement of important rights affecting the public and will confer a significant benefit upon the general public. Private enforcement of the rights enumerated in this complaint is necessary, as public agencies have only sought limited enforcement of those rights, if any. Plaintiff, individually and by and through counsel, has incurred and continues to incur a financial burden in pursuing this action on behalf of the general public. Plaintiff further seeks to enjoin the above-referenced unlawful actions under the Labor Code. Therefore, Plaintiff seeks an award of attorney's fees and costs of suit on this cause of action pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5 and other applicable Labor Code sections.

SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(For Failure To Produce Records- Cal. Labor Code § 1174.5 -

Against All Defendants)

- 58. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference under this cause of action each and every allegation made in each and every paragraph hereinabove, as if fully set forth hereunder.
- 59. Labor Code § 1174.5 providing that any person employing labor who willfully fails to allow any member of the commission or employees to inspect records is in violation of Labor Code § 1174, Desendants' and each of their failure to do so subjects Desendants to liability as provided thereunder.
- 60. Section 1174.5 providing that those in violation of the code shall be subject to a civil penalty of seven hundred fifty dollars (\$750.00), Defendants and each of them are subject to said penalty, payable to Plaintiff herein.
- 61. In a letter dated APRIL 3, 2007 to KENNY GARRIDO, demand was made by Plaintiff for his employment records. Defendants having willfully failed to produce any of the requested records, as a legal and proximate result, Plaintiff is entitled to penalties in sums to be calculated and imposed by the Court at the time of trial in this matter. Defendants and each of them are in violation of Labor Code § 1174.5, and are thus liable jointly and severally liable for an additional \$750 penalty payable to

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Plaintiff.

EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Constructive Trust - Against All Defundants)

- 62. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference under this cause of action each and every allegation made in each and every paragraph hereinabove, as if fully set forth hereunder.
- 63. During the course of the events detailed in this complaint, and arising out of the relationship between employer and employee, as existed between Plaintiff and Defendants, and each of them, a special relationship of trust arose between Plaintiff and Defendants, and each of Defendants.
- 64. Contrary to and in direct violation of that special relationship, and contrary to the duties of trust and fidelity imposed on employers by California law, Defendants, and each of them, violated said trust by retaining monies due to Plaintiff, at the occasion of each and every regular payday when Plaintiff, relying on Defendants' and each of their loyalty, good faith, honesty and integrity, accepted pay from Defendants, and each of them, which was less than the sums actually due Plaintiff for the time worked during that pay period.
- 65. Thus, Defendants, and each of them, on the occasion of each and every payday when pay was rendered to Plaintiff, did retain, convert and embezzle the monies rightfully due Plaintiff specifically, the sums due for overtime worked, but not paid for.
- 66. The true amount(s) of said monies due is/are amenable to proof at the time of trial. Plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law to prevent Defendants, and each of them, from looting said funds from the accounts of the other Defendants, and each of them, and thus prays this Court impose the equitable remedy of constructive trust, in the sum of all monies due under this complaint, including overtime pay for uncompensated time worked, interest, costs and attorneys' fees, on any and all funds, assets, accounts, or other appropriate monies and things, with the beneficiary of said trust being Plaintiff.
- 67. The equities balance in favor of the imposition of such a constructive trust, since Defendants, and each of them, with their superior bargaining power, economic resources and the mechanisms of banking and finance, stand in a much more powerful position than Plaintiff, who has no practical way to constrain or prevent Defendants from wasting, converting or further secreting said

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assets, monies and things, then by this Court's imposition of said constructive trust.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff HUERTA respectfully prays this Court enter judgment in favor of Plaintiff HUERTA, and against Defendants, and each of them, as follows, on all of Plaintiff's causes of action, as appropriate:

- 1. For back pay, front pay, and other Special Damages according to proof;
- 2. For general Damages as shall be shown at the time of trial;
- 3. For all statutory damages:
- 4. For restitution of all monies due to HUERTA, and disgorgement of profits from the unlawful business practices of Defendants;
 - 5. For punitive damages in the sound discretion of the Court;
 - 6. For pre-judgment and post-judgment interest on all damages awarded;
- 7. For all penalties imposed as stipulated by the California Labor Code; including waiting time penalties, pursuant to Labor Codes §§ 203 and 558;
- 8. For reasonable attorneys' fees, pursuant to Labor Code §§ 218.5, 2699. Code of Civil Procedure §1021.5, Business & Professions Code § 17200-et seq., and according to any other attorneyfee statutes found by the Court to apply to the facts presented at trial;
 - 9. For costs of suit incurred:
- 10. For compensation of one hour at the regular rate of pay for each meal period denied and each rest period dehied in violation of Labor Code § 226.7, 512 and all IWC Wage Orders applicable to Plaintiff's industry and occupation, according to proof;
- 11. For a preliminary and permanent injunction ordering each and every Defendant to cease such unlawful and unfair practices as alleged herein above and proved to the Court at the time of trial, requiring the establishment of appropriate and effective means to prevent future violations;
- 12. For the imposition of a constructive trust against Defendants, and each of them, and such appropriate preliminary injunction as the Court may order during the period before a final judgment is entered in this matter, on such assets, monies and things, as Plaintiff shall show the Court at trial, or in

COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES AND STATUTORY PENALTIES

the case of any application for preliminary injunction, such assets, monies and things as Plaintiff shall show the Court to exist at the time such pendente lite relief may be sought; AND

13. For such other and further relief as the Court deems just.

DATED: MAY 2, 2007

UNITED EMPLOYEES LAW GROUP, PC

By:_

Thomas K. Emmilt, Esq., Altomey Plaintiff RICK HUERTA

COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES AND STATUTORY PENALTIES

NOTICE OF CASE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE 63295

Rick Huertz	Case NoSEP 2 8 2002
	Date:
VŞ.	Tima: 9:00 a.m.
Home Depol	Dept. 24 on Tuesday & Friday Dept. 6 - on Wednesday & Thursday

You are hereby given notice of your Caro Management Conference. The date, time and department have been written above.

- 1. In accordance with applicable California Rules of Court and Local Rules 2.3(4)1-4 and 2.3(10), you are hereby ordered to:
 - a. Serve all named defendants and file proofs of service on those defendants with the court within 60 days of filing the complaint (CRC 3.110).
 - b. Serve a copy of this notice, Case Management Statement and ADR Information Sheet on all named parties in this action.
 - c. File and serve a completed Case Management Statement at least 15 days before the Case Management Conserence [CRC 3.725]. Failure to do so may result in monetary sanctions.
 - Meet and confer, in person or by telephone, to consider each of the issues identified in CRC 3.724 no later than 30 days before the date set for the Case Management Conference.
- 2. If you fall to follow the orders above, you are ordered to show cause why you should not be sanctioned. The Order To Show Cause bearing will be at the same time as the Case Management Conference hearing. Sanctions may include monetary, evidentiary or issue sanctions as well as etriking pleadings and/or diemissal.
- 3. Continuances of case management conferences are highly disfavored unless good esuso is known.
- 4. Parties may proceed to an appropriate dispute resolution process ("ADR") by filing a Stipulation To ADR and Proposed Order (see attached form.). If plaintiff files a Stipulation To ADR and Proposed Order alceiting to proceed to judicial arbitration, the Case Managament Conference will be taken off the court calendar and the case will be referred to the Arbitration Administrator. If plaintiffs and defendants file a completed supulation to mother ADR process (e.g., mediation) 10 days prior to the first scheduled case management conference, the case management conference will be continued for 90 days to allow parties time to complete their ADR session. The court will notify parties of their new case management conference date.
- 5. If you have filed a default or a judgment has been entered, your case is not automatically taken off the Case Management Conference Calendar. If "Does", "Roes", etc. are named in your complaint, they must be dismissed in order to close the case. If any party is in bankruptcy, the case is stayed only as to that named party.
- 6. You are further ordered to appear in person* (or through your attorney of record) at the Case Management Conference noticed above. You must be thoroughly familiar with the case and fully authorized to proceed.
- 7. The Case Management judge will issue orders at the conclusion of the conference that may include:
 - a. Referring parties to voluntary ADR and setting an ADR completion date;
 - b. Dismissing or severing claims or parties;
 - c. Seiting a trial date.
- 3. The Case Management judge may be the trial judge in this case.

For further information regarding case management policies and procedutes, see the court website at www.senmaleocourt org.

^{*} Telephonic appearances at case management conferences are available by contacting CourtCall, LLC, an independent vendor, at least 5 business days prior to the scheduled conference (see attached CourtCall information).

CASE MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

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DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT:	
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(3) Nonbinding judicial arbitration under Code of Civil Procedure section before trial; order required under Cal. Rules of Court, rule 3.822)	ion 1141.12 (discovery to remain open until 30 days
(4) Binding Judicial arbitration	
(5) Binding private arbitration (6) Neutral case evaluation	
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Procedure section 1141.11. g This case is exempt from judicial arbitration under rule 3.811 of the Ca	•
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11. Extilentant contacence The party or parties are willing to participate in an early settlement contare	nce (spesify when):
12. Insurance 9. [1] Insurance carrier, if any, for party filing this statement (name):	
b Reservation of rights: Yes No	
c. Coverage cause will significantly affect resolution of this case (explicit	ગે.
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a. There are companion, underlying, or related cases.	
(1) Namo of case:	•
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Additional cases are described in Allachment 14a.	et. Abor from a part de
b. A motion to consolidate continue will be t	filed by (name pany):
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The party or parties intend to file a motion for an order bifurcating, several scalar (specify moving party, type of motion, and reasons):	ng, or coordinating कर कि
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13. Other motions	**************************************
The party or parties expect to file the following motions before trial (spec.	My moving party, type of motion, and issues):
CASE MANAGEMENT STATEME	NT Page 1 of 4
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Superior Coun of California - County of San Matea

ADR Stipulation and Evaluation Instructions

In accordance with Local Rule 2.3(i)(3), all parties going to ADR must complete a Stipulation and Order to ADR and file it with the Clerk of the Superior Court. The Office of the Clerk is located at:

Clerk of the Superior Court, Civil Division Attention: Case Management Conference Clerk Superior Court of California, County of San Mateo 400 County Center Redwood City, CA 94063-1635

There is no filing fee for filing the stipulation. An incomplete stipulation will be commed to the meries by the Clerk's Office. All stipulations must include the following:

- Ci Original signatures for all attorneys (and/or parties in 140 145)!
- O The name of the neutral:
- Date of the ADR session; and
- Service List (Counsel need not serve the stipulation on parties).

Parties mutually agree on a neutral and schedule ADR sessions directly with the neutral. If parties would like a copy of the San Mateo County Superior Court's ADR Panelist List and information sheets on individual panelists, they may go to the court's website (see below) or contact the ADR Coordinator at (650) 363-1962 or (650) 599-1070.

If Filing the Stipulation Prior to an Initial Case Management Conference

To stipulate to ADR prior to the initial case management conference, parties must file a completed stipulation at least 10 days before the scheduled case management conference. The clerk will send notice of a new case management conference date approximately 90 days from the current date to allow time for the ADR process to be completed.

If Filing Stipulation Following a Case Management Conference

When parties come to an agreement at a case management conference to utilize ADR, they have 21 days from the date of the case management conference to file a Stipulation and Order to ADR with the court [Local Rule 23(0(2)).

Post-ADR Session Evaluations

Local Rule 2.3(1)(5) requires submission of post-ADR session evaluations within 10 days of completion of the ADR process. Evaluations are to be filled out by both attorneys and clients. A copy of the Evaluation By Attorneys and Client Evaluation are attached to the ADR Panelist List or can be found on the court's web site.

Non-Bindlog Judicial Arhitration

Names and dates are not needed for stipulations to judicial arbitration. The Judicial Arbitration Administrator will send a list of names to parties once a stipulation has been submitted. The Judicial Arbitration Administrator can be contacted at (650) 363-4896. For further information regarding San Matco Superior Court's ADR program, contact the ADR offices at (650) \$99-1070-or-the-court's ADR web site at http://www.co.saumateo.ca.us.saumateocourts/adr.btm.

ADR-CV-1 [Rev. 9/04]

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SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA - COUNTY OF SAN MATEO

Appropriate dispute resolution information sheet

In addition to the court provided voluntary and mandatory settlement conferences, this court has established, in partnership with the community and Bar Association, the Multi-Option ADR Project. Recognizing that many civil disputes can be resolved without the time and expense of traditional civil litigation, the San Mateo County Superior Court encourages the parties in civil cases to explore and pursue the use of Appropriate Dispute Resolution

WHAT IS APPROPRIATE DISPUTE RESOLUTION?

Appropriate Dispute Resolution (ADR) is the general term applied to a wide variety of dispute resolution processes that are alternatives to lawsuits. Types of ADR processes include arbitration, mediation, neutral evaluation, mini-trials, settlement conferences, private judging, negotiation, and hybrids of these processes. All ADR processes offer a partial or complete alternative to traditional court lingation for resolving disputes,

WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF USING ADR?

ADR can have a number of advantages over traditional court litigation.

- ADR can save time. Even in a complex case, a dispute can be resolved through ADR in a matter of months
 or weeks, while a lawsuit can take years.
- ADR can save money. By producing earlier settlements, ADR can save parties and courts money that
 might otherwise be spent on litigation costs (attorney's fees and court expenses).
- ADR provides more participation. Parties have more opportunity with ADR to express their own interests and concerns, while litigation focuses exclusively on the parties' legal rights and responsibilities.
- ADR provides more control and flexibility. Parties can choose the ADR process most appropriate for their particular situation and that will best serve their particular needs.
- ADR can reduce stress and provide greater satisfaction. ADR encourages cooperation and communication, while discouraging the adversarial atmosphere found in litigation. Surveys of disputants who have gone through ADR have found that satisfaction with ADR is generally high, especially among those with extensive ADR experience.

Arbitration, Mediation, and Neutral Evaluation

Although there are many different types of ADR processes, the forms most commonly used to resolve disputes in California State courts are Arbitration, Mediation and Neutral Evaluation. The Multi-Option ADR Project a partnership of the Court, Bar and Community offers pre-screened panelists with specialized experience and training in each of these areas.

Arbitration: An arbitrator hears evidence presented by the parties, makes legal rulings, determines facts-and-makes an arbitration award. Arbitration awards may be entered as judgments in accordance with the agreement of the parties or, where there is no agreement, in accordance with California statutes. Arbitrations can be

ADR-CV-8 [Rav. 9/04]

Page 1 of 2

www.sanmatsecourt.org

- Anna Albaria		Court Use Only	
Attorney or Perty Without Attorne (Name, Address, Telephone, Fax, State	Bur membership number):	Goris das Mill	
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Management Conference unless	directed otherwise by the C	ourt and ADR Director [Local Rule, 2.3(1)	(3)].
Please attach a Service List.			•
The parties hereby stipulate that	all claims in this action shall be	submitted to (select one):	,
□ Voluntary Mediation		Binding Arbitration (private)	
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Superior Court of California, County of San Mateo Hall of Justice and Records		
400 County Center		• •
Redwood City, CA 94063-1655 (650) 363-4711	Case Number:	*
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Defendant(s):	Current CMC Date:	
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STIPULATION AND ORDER TO APPROPR	TATE DISBITE DESCRIPTION	
·		•
Plaintiff will file this stipulation with the Clerk's Office 10 da	ys prior to or 3 weeks following the first	Case
Management Conference unless directed otherwise by the Co	ourt and ADR Director [Local Rule 2.3(1)(3)].
Please attach a Service List.		
The parties hereby stipulate that all claims in this action shall be	submitted to (select one):	
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Case 3:07-dv-03520-PJH Document 4 Piled 07/09/2007 Page 37 of 53

STIPULATION AND ORDER TO APPROPRIATE DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Type or print name of Party without attorney.	Attorney for (Signature)
□Plaintiff/Petitioner □Defendant/Respondent/Contesta	nt Attorney or Party without attorney
Type or print name of Party without attorney	DAnterney for (Signature)
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IT IS SO ORDERED:	
DATE: JU	DGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF SAN MATEO COUNTY

ADR-CV-2 [Rev. 9/04]

Superior Court of California, County of San Mateu

DIVISION II COURT MANAGEMENT - SUPERIOR COURT

CHAPTER 1. FORM AND SERVICE OF PAPERS

Rule 2.0 Transfer of Court-Related Functions of the County Clerk to the Superior Court

Pursuant to the authority contained in Government Code section 69898, the court hereby transfers from the County Clerk to the Superior Court Executive Officer, under the direction of the Presiding Judge, all of the powers, duties, and responsibilities required or permitted to be executed or performed by the County Clerk in connection with judicial actions proceedings, and records.

(Adopted, effective July 1, 1996.)

Rule 2.1 Porm of Papers Presented for Filing

Reserence, CRC, rule 2.100, et seq.

(Adopted, effective July 1, 1996) (Amended effective January 1, 2000) (Amended, effective January 1, 2007)

Rule 2.1.1 Citations to Non-California Authorities.

(Adopted, effective July 1, 1996) Repealed, effective January 1, 1999)

Rule 2.1.2 Requests for Judicial Notice

(Adopted, effective July 1, 1996)(Repealed, effective January 1, 1999)

Rule 2.1.3 California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

If a petition for writ of mandate includes claims under CEQA (Public Resources Code section 2 1000 et. seq.), the case will be assigned to a judge designated to hear CEQA actions pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21167.1. Plaintiff shall identify the petition as being filed pursuant to "CEQA". on the face of the petition.

(Adopted, effective January 1, 1999) Kramumbered from 2.1.4 effective January 1,2000)

Rule 2.1.4 Documents Produced Through a Nonparty

If a party proposes to obtain documents in the custody of a nonparty, as by a subpoena duces tecum, and such documents may be produced by certification or otherwise in lieu of personal appearance by a witness custodian, the request for such documents should specify that they be delivered not later than the first day for which the trial is calendared.

(Adopted, effective January 1, 2000)

Revised 1/1/2001

Superior Court of California, County of San Marco

Cases filed after July 1, 1992 (c)

> Upon the filing of a complaint after July 1, 1992, the case shall be subject to all of the civil case management system rules set forth below. Cases filed before July 1, 1992 shall also be subject to these rules except for subsection (d) (Filing and service of pleadings; exceptions).

- Filing and service of pleadings; exceptions. (d)
 - Complaint: Except as provided in paragraph 5 below, plaintiff shall within 60 days after (1) filing of the complaint serve the complaint on each defendant along with:
 - A blank copy of the Judicial Council Case Management Statement;
 - A copy of Local Rule 23; (B)
 - The Notice of Case Management Conference. (C)

If a matter has been submitted to arbitration pursuant to uninsured motorist insurance, the plaintiff shall file a notice to that effect with the court at the time of filing the complaint, or at the time the matter is submitted. The notice shall include the name, address and telephone number of the insurance company, along with the claim number or other designation under which the matter is being processed.

- Cross-complaint: Except as provided in paragraph 5 below, each defendant shall within 30 days after answering the complaint file any cross-complaint (within 50 days if compliance with a governmental claims statute is a prerequisite to the cross-complaint) not already served with the answer under Code of Civil Procedure section. 428.50 and serve with that crosscomplaint:
 - A blank copy of the Judicial Council Case Management Statement;
 - A copy of Local Rule 2.3; **(B)**
 - The Notice of Case Management Conference. (C)
- Responsive pleadings: Except as provided in paragraph 5 below, each party served with a complaint or cross-complaint shall file and serve a response within 30 days after service. The parties may by written agreement stipulate to one 15-day extension to respond to a complaint or cross-complaint.

If the responsive pleading is a demurrer, motion to strike, motion to quash service of process, motion for a change of venue or a motion to stay or dismiss the case on forum non conveniens grounds, and the demurrer is overruled or the motion denied, a further responsive pleading shall be filed within 10 days following notice of the ruling unless otherwise ordered. If a demurrer is sustained or a motion to strike is granted with leave to amend, an amended complaint shall be filed within 10 days following notice of the ruling unless otherwise ordered. The court may fix a time for filing pleadings responsive to such amended complaint.

- Proofs of service: Proofs of service must be filed at least 10 calendar days before the (4) case management conference.
- (5) Exceptions for longer periods of time to serve or respond:

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Revised 1/1/2007

Secretary Street of California, County of San Hause

specified, relief from the scheduled trial date may not be obtained based upon the ground that counsel is engaged elsewhere.

- (7) Conference orders: At the initial conference, the program judge will make appropriate pre-rial orders that may include the following:
 - (A) An order referring the case to arbitration, mediation or other dispute resolution
 - (B) An erder transferring the case to the limited jurisdiction of the superior court;
 - (C) An order essigning e trial date;
 - (D) An order identifying the case as one which may be protracted and determining what special administrative and judicial attention may be appropriate, including special assignment;
 - (E) As order identifying the case as one which may be amenable to early authorized or other afternative disposition technique;
 - (F) As order of discovery; including but not limited to establishing a discovery extended, assignment to a discovery referre, and/or establishing a discovery extended date:
 - (U) An order scheduling the exchange of expens witness infurmation;
 - (H) An order assigning a mandatory settlement conference date pursuant to Local Rule 2.3(k) and 2.4; and
 - (f) Other orders to achieve the interests of justice and the timety disposition of the case.
- (8) CoursCall Telephonic Appearances
 - (A) Reference CRC, Rule 3.670
 - (ii) Procedure. Telephonic appearances through the time of CountCall, an independent ventor, are permitted at case management conference hearings. A party wishing to make a telephone appearance must serve and file a Request for Telephone Appearance form with CountCall not less than five court days prior to the case management conference hearing. Copies of the Request for CountCall Appearance form and accompanying information sheet are available in the Clerk's office. There is a fee to parties for each CountCall appearance and fews are paid directly to CountCall. CountCall will fax confirmation of the request to parties.
 - (C) On the day of the case management conference hearing, ecouncel and parties appearing by CourtCall must check-in five minutes prior to the hearing. Check-in is accomplished by disling the courseous's dedicated sult-free teleconference number and access code that will be provided by CourtCall in the confirmation. Any attorney or party calling after the check-in period shall be considered late for the hearing and shall be reased in the same manner at if the person had personally appeared has for the fiering.

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muse users is a contrary agreement by the parties.

(j) Serting Short Cause Marters

If the parties agree that the time estimated for trial is 5 hours or less prior to the conference, a writera stipulation shall be filled at least 10 calendar days before the case management conference in order to avoid the need to appear at that conference and a copy immediately sent to the Master Calendar Coordinator. In the sharper of a ripulation, either party may file a motion to have the matter designated a "short cause" and set the case accordingly. All tuch matters shall be presumed abort cause unless the contrary is established at the hearing on the motion.

(k) Law and Motion

All how and motion matters thall be heard by the regularly assigned Law and Motion Judge.

(f) Senlement Conferences

All cases not assigned to arbitration or some other dispute retailition inschanism will be assigned that Bettlemant conference dates, the first of which will be at the earliest practicable date under the circumstances presented by the case, and the second within approximately two

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Superior Court of California, County or San Maten

Application to Designate or Counter-Designate an Action as a Complex Case.

Any party who files either a Civil Case Cover Sheet (pursuant to California Rules of Court, Rule 3.401) or a counter or joinder Civil Case Cover Sheet (pursuant to California Rules of Court, Rule 3.402, subdivision (b) or (c)), designating an action as a complex case in Items 1, 2 and/or 5, must also file an accompanying Certificate Re: Complex Case Designation in the form prescribed by the Court. The certificate must include supporting information showing a reasonable basis for the complex case designation being sought. Such supporting information may include, without limitation, a brief description of the following factors as they pertain to the particular action:

- Management of a large number of separately represented parties;
- Complexity of anticipated factual and/or legal issues; (2)
- (3) Numerous pretrial motions that will be time-consuming to resolve;
- (4) Management of a large number of witnesses or a substantial amount of documentary evidence;
- Coordination with related actions pending in one or more courts in other counties, states or countries or in a federal court;
- Whether or not certification of a putative class action will in fact be pursued; and
- Substantial post-judgment judicial supervision.

A copy of the Certificate Ra: Complex Case Designation must be served on all opposing parties. Any certificate filed by a plaintiff shall be served along with the initial service of copies of the Civil Case Cover Sheet (pursuant to California Rules of Court, Rule 3.401), summons, and complaint in the action. Any certificate filed by a defendant shall be served together with the service of copies of the counter or joinder Civil Case Cover Sheet (pursuant to California Rules of Court, Rule 3.402, subdivision (b) or (c)) and the initial first appearance pleading(s).

D. Noncomplex Counter-Designation.

If a Civil Case Cover Sheet designating an action as a complex case and the accompanying Certificate Re: Complex Case Designation has been filed and served and the Court has not previously declared the action to be a complex case, a defendant may file and serve no later than its first appearance a counter Civil Case Cover Sheet designating the action as not a complex case. Any defendant who files such a noncomplex counter-designation must also file and serve an accompanying Certificate Re: Complex Case Designation in the form prescribed by this Court and setting forth supporting information showing a reasonable basis for the noncomplex counter-designation being sought.

Once the Court has declared the action to be a complex case, any party seeking the Presiding Judge's decision that the action is not a complex case must file a noticed motion pursuant to Section H below.

E. Decision by Presiding Judge on Complex Case Designation; Barly Status Conference.

If a Civil Case Cover Sheet designating an action as a complex case and the accompanying Certificate Re: Complex Case Designation have been filed and served, the Presiding Judge shall decide as soon as reasonably practicable, with or without a hearing, whether the action is a complex case and should be assigned to a single judge for all purposes.

Upon the filing of a Civil Case Cover Sheet designating an action as a complex case and the accompanying Certificate Re: Complex Case Designation, the Clerk of the Court shall set a status conference at which the Presiding Judge shall decide whether or not the action is a complex case. This status conference shall be held no later than (a) 60 days after the filling of a Civil Case Cover Sheet by a plaintiff (pursuant to California Rules of Court, Rule-3.401)-or (b) 30 days after the filing of a counter

2007 Div II - Rules

Revised 1/1/2007

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Thomas K. Emmilt, State Bar No. 2075	04	
- 65 Pine Avenue, # 312		RECEIVED
Long Beach, California 90802	и но.: (562) 256-1006	
TELEPHONE NOT (562) 256-1047	G HOT (202) 520-1000	
ATTORNEY FOR WARM! Plaintiff (Rick Huerta)		MAY 2 5 2007
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALLEGRALA, COUNTY OF KETT		
MANUNG ADDRESS: CITY AND 21P CODE: REDWOOD CITY, CA 9:	4063-1655	SUPERIOR COURT
BRANCH KANE: Hall of Justice		CIVIL DIVISION
	and I C A loc	
CASE NAME: Rick Huerta v. Home De		ANTI COA ANTI
CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET	Complex Case Designation	CASE HUMON 4 6 3 2 9 5
XX Unlimited Limited	Counter Joinder	
(Amount (Amount		JUDGE:
demanded demanded is	Filed with first appearance by defendant (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 1811)	DEPT.:
exceeds \$25,000) \$25,000 or less)		
All five (5) Ite	ims below must be completed (see instruction:	s on page 2).
1. Check one box below for the case type th	nt hast describes this case:	rovisionally Complex Civil Liligation
Auto Tort	Contract	to visionally Complex Civil Cingation (2011)
Auto (22)	Breact of Contract Walland, 1997	Antitrust/Trade regulation (03)
Uninsured motorist (48)	Collections (08)	Construction defect (10)
Other PUPD/WD (Personal Injury/Property	Insurance coverage (18)	Mass tort (40)
Damage/Wrongful Death) Tort	Other contract (37)	Securitles litigation (28)
Asbestos (04)	Real Property Eminent domain/Inverse	Environmental /Toxic tort (30)
Product liability (24)	condemnation (14)	terrores coveres claims arising from the
Medical malpractice (45)	Wrongful sylction (33)	above listed provisionally complex case types (41)
Other PI/PD/V/O (23)		Inforcement of Judgment
Non-PVPD/WD (Other) Text Dusiness ton/unfair business practice (Enforcement of judgment (20)
	Commercial (31)	Miscellaneous Civil Compisint
Civil rights (08) Defamation (13)	Residential (32)	RICO (27)
Fraud (16)	Drugs (38)	Other complaint (not specified above) (42)
intellectual property (19)	Judicial Review	Miscellaneous Civil Petition
Professional negligence (25)	Asset forfeiture (05)	Partnership and corporate governance (21)
Olher non-PI/PD/WD jort (35)	Petition re: arbitration award (11)	Other petition (not specified above) (43)
Employment	Writ of mandate (02)	
Wmngful termination (35)	Other judicial review (30)	
XX Other employment (15)		the state of the same of the s
2. This case is XX is not c	omplex under rule 1800 of the California Rules	of Court. If the case is compiled, make the
factors requiring exceptional judicial mi		i witnesses
a. Large number of separately re	ton deticult or pougl a Coomination wi	th related actions pending in one or more couns
b. Extensive motion practice raising issues that will be time-consu	ming to resolve in other countie	s, states or countries, or in a federal court
c. Substantial amount of docum		it-judgment judicial supervision
	at anniv):	
a. M monetary b. XX nonmo	netary; declaratory or injunctive relief c.	☐ punitive
4. Number of causes of action (specify):	•	
5. This case is Is Is not	a class action suit	-H
Date: May 08, 2007	, (1)	C = II
Thomas K. Emmit	Je.	
(TYPE OA PRINT NAME)		INATURE OF PARTY OR ATTORNEY FOR PARTY)
	NOTICE the first paper filed in the action or proceeding and legiturious Code) (Cal. Rules of Court, r	(except small claims cases or cases filed
• Plaintiff must file this cover sheet with	the first paper filed in the action of proceeding and institutions Code). (Cal. Rules of Court, r	ule 201.8.) Fallure to file may result in
under the Probate, Family, or Welland	Belie Irianianana assali faminina a manana	
File this cover sheet in addition to an	y cover sheet required by local court rule.	must serve a conv of this cover sheet on all
If this case is complex under rule 180	ou stand of the Camothia Holes of Control	Hitter aging a goby of may aging any and
other parties to the action or proceed	ing. over sheet will be used for statistical purposes	only. Puga tot2
• Unless ints is a complex case, this c	DIVIN CACE COVED SUFET	Car, Rules of Court, rules 201.8, 1600-1812



Transmittal Number: 5183031 Date Processed: 06/07/2007

Notice of Service of Process

Primary Contact:

Nancy Bunker The Home Depot, Inc. 2455 Paces Ferry Rd SE Atlanta, GA 30339-1834

Copy of transmittal only provided to:

Quinessa Malcolm

Entity:

Home Depot U.S.A., Inc. Entity ID Number 2483807

Entity Served:

Home Depot U.S.A., Inc.

Title of Action:

Rick Huerta vs. Home Depot U.S.A. Inc.

Document(s) Type:

Summons/Complaint

Nature of Action:

Labor / Employment

Court:

San Mateo Superior Court, California

Case Number:

CIV 463295

Jurisdiction Served:

California

Date Served on CSC:

06/07/2007

Answer or Appearance Due:

30 Days

Originally Served On:

CSC

How Served:

Personal Service

Plaintiff's Attorney:

Thomas K Emmitt 562-256-1047

Information contained on this transmittal form is for record keeping, notification and forwarding the attached document(s). It does not constitute a legal opinion. The recipient is responsible for interpreting the documents and taking appropriate action.

To avoid potential delay, please do not send your response to CSC CSC is SAS70 Type II certified for its Litigation Management System. 2711 Centerville Road Wilmington, DE 19808 (888) 690-2882 | sop@cscinfo.com

Rovd. Legal Dept

JUN 11 2007 By McDearis to Lim

PROOF OF SERVICE

Rick Huerta v. The Home Depot et al.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

I am employed in the County of San Francisco, State of California. I am over the age of 18 years and am not a party to the within action; my business address is One Embarcadero Center, Suite 2300, San Francisco, CA 94111.

On July 6, 2007, I served the following document(s) described as PETITION AND NOTICE OF REMOVAL OF CIVIL ACTION UNDER 28 U.S.C., SECTIONS 1332 AND 1441(b) on interested parties in this action by placing a true copy thereof enclosed in sealed envelopes as follows:

UNITED EMPLOYEES LAW GROUP, PC Walter L. Haines, Esq. Thomas K. Emmitt, Esq. 65 Pine Ave., Suite 312 Long Beach, CA 90802 Attorneys For Plaintiff Rick Huerta

- (BY U.S. Mail) I am readily familiar with my employer's business practice for collection and processing of correspondence for mailing with the United States Postal Service. I am aware that on motion of the party served, service is presumed invalid if postal cancellation date or postage meter is more than one day after date of deposit for mailing in affidavit. I deposited such envelope(s) with postage thereon fully prepaid to be placed in the United States Mail at San Francisco, California.
- (By Personal Service) I delivered by hand on the interested parties in this action by placing the above mentioned document(s) thereof in envelope addressed to the office of the addressee(s) listed above or on attached sheet.
- (By Facsimile) I served a true and correct copy by facsimile pursuant to C.C.P. 1013(e), calling for agreement and written confirmation of that agreement or court order, to the number(s) listed above or on attached sheet. Said transmission was reported complete and without error.
- (By Overnight Courier) served the above referenced document(s) enclosed in a sealed package, for collection and for delivery marked for next day delivery in the ordinary course of business, addressed to the office of the addressee(s) listed above or on attached sheet.
- (By E-Mail) I transmitted a copy of the foregoing documents(s) via e-mail to the addressee(s).
- (FEDERAL) I declare that I am employed in the office of a member of the bar of this court at whose direction the service was made.

Executed on July 6, 2007, at San Francisco, California.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW
ONE EMBARCADERO CENTER, SUITE 2300
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94111
(415) 398-7860

EXHIBIT B

DEFENDANT HOME DEPOT, U.S.A., INC.'S ANSWER TO PLAINTIFF RICK HUERTA'S COMPLAINT

ONE EMBARCADERO CENTER, SUITE 2300 SAN FRANCISCO. CA 94111 (415) 398-7860

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Answering Plaintiff's prayer for relief, and all paragraphs contained therein, Home Depot denies, both generally and specifically, that Plaintiff is entitled to any relief or remedy whatsoever.

AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES

As for its separate affirmative defenses to the Verified Complaint and to each cause of action alleged therein, Home Depot pleads as follows:

FIRST AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Failure to State a Cause of Action)

The Complaint and each cause of action purportedly contained therein fails 1. to state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action upon which relief may be granted.

SECOND AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Legitimate, Non-Discriminatory Business Reason)

Plaintiff's causes of action are barred, in whole or in part, because each 2. employment action of which Plaintiff complains, if it occurred, was taken for legitimate business reasons that did not violate public policy or any statutory prohibition.

THIRD AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(No Liability for Hours Not Worked)

Plaintiff's claims for unpaid wages are barred, in whole or in part, on the 3. ground that Plaintiff is not entitled to compensation for hours not constituting working time or hours worked under California law.

FOURTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Exempt Level Employee)

4. Plaintiff's causes of action are barred, in whole or in part, because Plaintiff was properly compensated as an exempt level employee pursuant to the requirements of the California Labor Code and the applicable Wage Order of the California Industrial Welfare Commission.

FIFTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Failure to Exhaust Administrative Remedies)

5. Plaintiff's causes of action are barred, in whole or in part, because Plaintiff failed to exhaust her administrative remedies.

SIXTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Unclean Hands)

6. Plaintiff's causes of action are barred, in whole or in part, pursuant to the doctrine of "unclean hands" because Plaintiff engaged in conduct which proximately caused or contributed to any and all injuries Plaintiff allegedly suffered.

SEVENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Facts Alleged Insufficient to Support Claim for Punitive Damages)

7. Plaintiff is not entitled to recover punitive or exemplary damages because Plaintiff has failed to allege facts sufficient to state a claim for punitive or exemplary damages or to show that any Defendant engaged in oppressive, fraudulent or malicious conduct.

Exhibit A, Pg. 45

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EIGHTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(No Punitive Damages Against Defendant Home Depot)

Plaintiff is not entitled to recover punitive or exemplary damages from 8. Defendant Home Depot for the alleged acts referred to in the Complaint on the grounds that said acts, if any, were performed by an employee of Home Depot and that none of Home Depot=s officers, directors or managing agents committed the alleged acts, nor authorized them, nor ratified them, nor did Home Depot or its officers, directors or managing agents have advance knowledge of the unfitness, if any, of the employee or employees who allegedly committed said acts, nor did Home Depot employ said employee with a conscious disregard of the rights or safety of others. CAL. CIV. CODE § 3294.

NINTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Punitive Damages Unconstitutional In This Action)

Plaintiff is not entitled to recover any punitive or exemplary damages as 9. prayed for in the Complaint on the grounds that any award of punitive or exemplary damages under California law as applied to the facts of this specific action would violate Defendant's constitutional rights under provisions of the United States and California Constitutions, including, but not limited to, the due process clauses of the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution.

TENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Bad Faith and Frivolous Action)

The Complaint, and each alleged cause of action contained therein, was 10. brought by Plaintiff in bad faith and is frivolous and by reason of the conduct stated herein, Defendant is entitled to, and will seek, reasonable expenses, including attorneys' fees, incurred in

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14. Plaintiff has waived the right (if any), by reason of her conduct and actions, to assert her alleged claims herein.

FIFTEENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

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(Complaint Insufficient for Damages Award)

Plaintiff's Complaint fails to state facts sufficient to entitle Plaintiff to any award of damages.

SIXTEENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Labor Code Penalties Not Recoverable by Private Litigants)

16. Plaintiff's Complaint seeking civil penalties for violations of certain provisions under the California Labor Code are not recoverable by private litigants, including, among others, civil penalties sought under California Labor Code Section 558.

SEVENTEENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(No Showing of Unfair Competition)

Plaintiff's cause of action under California Business & Professions Code § 17200, et. seq., is barred because Plaintiff cannot show an injury to competition and/or unfair business practice, as distinguished from an alleged injury to herself.

EIGHTEENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Set Off)

18. If Plaintiff has any damages, which is denied, Defendant is entitled to a setoff for all compensation or benefits Plaintiff would not otherwise have received if Plaintiff was classified as a non-exempt employee.

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NINETEENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

(Right to Assert Additional Affirmative Defenses as Facts are Developed)

Defendant cannot fully anticipate all defenses that may be applicable. 19. Accordingly, Home Depot reserves the right to assert additional affirmative defenses if, and to the extent, any such affirmative defenses are later discovered or are found to be applicable.

WHEREFORE, Defendant prays for judgment as follows:

- That judgment be entered in favor of Defendant and against Plaintiff; 1.
- That the Complaint herein be dismissed in its entirety with prejudice; 2.
- That Defendant be awarded its costs of suit herein; 3.
- That Defendant be awarded reasonable attorneys' fees as determined by the Court 4. pursuant to the law; and
 - For such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper. 5.

DATED: July 5, 2007

PAYNE & FEARS LLP



JAMES T. CONLEY

Attorneys for Defendant

HOME DEPOT U.S.A., INC. (erroneously sued herein

as The Home Depot)

PROOF OF SERVICE

RICH HUERTA v. HOME DEPOT U.S.A., INC. ET AL

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

I am employed in the County of San Francisco, State of California. I am over the age of 18 years and am not a party to the within action; my business address is One Embarcadero Center, Suite 2300, San Francisco, CA 94111.

On July 5, 2007, I served the following document(s) described as DEFENDANT HOME DEPOT, U.S.A., INC.,'S ANSWER TO PLAINTIFF RICK HUERTA'S COMPLAINT on interested parties in this action by placing a true copy thereof enclosed in sealed envelopes as follows:

UNITED EMPLOYEES LAW GROUP, P.C. WALTER L. Haines, Esq. Thomas K. Emmitt, Esq. 65 Pine Avenue, Suite 312 Long Beach, CA 90802 Tele: (562) 256-1047 Fax: (562) 256-1006 Attorneys For Plaintiff

(BY U.S. Mail) I am readily familiar with my employer's business practice for collection and processing of correspondence for mailing with the United States Postal Service. I am aware that on motion of the party served, service is presumed invalid if postal cancellation date or postage meter is more than one day after date of deposit for mailing in affidavit. I
deposited such envelope(s) with postage thereon fully prepaid to be placed in the United States Mail at San Francisco, California.

- (By Personal Service) I delivered by hand on the interested parties in this action by placing the above mentioned document(s) thereof in envelope addressed to the office of the addressee(s) listed above or on attached sheet.
- (By Facsimile) I served a true and correct copy by facsimile pursuant to C.C.P. 1013(e), calling for agreement and written confirmation of that agreement or court order, to the number(s) listed above or on attached sheet. Said transmission was reported complete and without error.
- (By Overnight Courier) served the above referenced document(s) enclosed in a sealed package, for collection and for delivery marked for next day delivery in the ordinary course of business, addressed to the office of the addressee(s) listed above or on attached sheet.
- (By E-Mail) I transmitted a copy of the foregoing documents(s) via e-mail to the addressee(s).
- (STATE) I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on July 5, 2007, at San Francisco, California.

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